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native fauna of the country. No one is more solicitous for the protection of our wild animals than the true sportsman. Without them, indeed, his occupation would be gone. It is through the pressure brought to bear by gentlemen represented by these journals, that such protective legislation as we have, has been obtained. In their pages we constantly find protests against the murderous practices of a class of hunters who care for nothing but the gratification of the instinct of destruction, and who would, if not suppressed, reduce the world to a condition as lifeless as that of our unfortunate neighbor the moon.

A valuable feature of these journals is the scientific element which enters into them. They all have a department devoted to exact information, which is generally edited by some competent scientist. In this, as in other respects, the *NATURALIST* recognizes in these journals natural allies in the work of interesting and instructing in the facts of nature. By these facts we live, enjoy, suffer and die; and the knowledge of them is a most agreeable combination of the *utile* with the *dulce*.

REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA FOR 1878-79.¹ This volume possesses special interest from the large amount of novel information it gives regarding the geology and physical geography of British Columbia and of the region lying west of Hudson's bay. While the survey work has gone on in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, having been performed in the latter province by Messrs. Bailey, Matthew and Ells, British Columbia has naturally, from the recent discovery of coal and gold mines, received of late particular attention. Mr. G. M. Dawson has had charge of this region. His report relates to the Queen Charlotte islands. He believes that two periods of glaciation have occurred on these islands, the second less intense, consisting of a temporary advance of glaciers from the various mountain systems. Mr. Robert Bell's report of his explorations of the Churchill and Nelson rivers, and around God's and Island Lakes is a continuation from the previous volume of his account of this vast and little known region. The remarks on the northern limits of forest trees in British America and on forest preservation will be of much permanent value, as well as the zoölogical and botanical appendices in the volume. To anthropologists the chapter by Mr. Dawson on the habits and architecture of the Haida Indians will prove well worth examining and of permanent value.

RECENT LITHOLOGICAL NOTICES.—In a brief paper on the age of the copper-bearing rocks of Lake Superior, which is extracted from the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Boston Meeting, 1880, Mr. M. E. Wads-

¹ *Geological Survey of Canada*. ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, F. R. S., F. G. S., Director. Report of Progress for 1878-79. Montreal, Dawson Brothers, 1880. 8vo, with Maps and Plates.

worth thinks he has proved that the eastern sandstone conformably underlies the copper-bearing rocks, and that both are of the same geological age, and that the evidence brought forward by Dr. Rominger until disproved, shows that Messrs. Foster and Whitney were correct in regarding it as of Potsdam age.

Two other papers by Mr. Wadsworth appear in the Geological series of the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, (Nos. III, IV, May 1881). No. III is on an occurrence of gold in Maine, at Sullivan, Hancock county. No. IV, is of considerable interest, being a microscopical study of the iron ore, or peridotite of Iron Mine hill, Cumberland, R. I. The rock is similar to the celebrated iron ore of Taberg, Sweden, which has been worked for over 300 years. As it was impossible by field observations to determine the origin of the rock, Mr. Wadsworth concludes that it is most probably eruptive in its nature. This examination may serve, the author adds, as an illustration of the aid that microscopical lithology may be to the practical side of life.

THE ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY OF ONTARIO, CANADA.¹—This is one of a series of reports which have been annually issued since 1870 by a Society which has done much good, both in the Provinces and in the United States, towards compiling and diffusing a knowledge of the habits of our more injurious insects. These reports are mostly made up of compilations from American authors, and while the scientific organ of the Society, the *Canadian Entomologist*, which has many contributors in the States, publishes much that is new about our common injurious insects, it would be well if our Canadian friends could find the opportunity to make and publish in their Annual Report original observations, for the field is a wide one, and original observers are sadly needed.

THE GEOLOGY OF INDIANA.²—While the larger proportion of this report is devoted to statistics and allied subjects, about one hundred pages bear upon the geology and palæontology of the State, the latter comprising descriptions of the more characteristic fossils of Indiana, by Dr. C. A. White, adapted for the use of the public and beginners in the study.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—Klassen und Ordnungen des Thier-Reichs. Dr. H. G. Bronn, Fortgesetzt von C. K. Hoffmann, Prof. in Leiden. Sechstes Band, III, Abtheilung. Reptilien, 16. und 17. Lieferung. 12vo, pp. 68, 3 plates. Leipzig und Heidelberg, 1881. From the editors.

Simosaurus pusillus, aus der Lettenkohle von Holeneck, von Dr. Oscar Fraas. Separat-Abdruck aus den Württemb. Naturw. Jahreshäften, Jahrg. 1881. 8vo, pp. 6, 1 plate. From auth. r.

Paleoethnologie de L'Antiquité de L'Homme dans les Alpes-Maritimes, par Emile Rivière. Planches en chromo-lithographie par J. Cillay. Gravures sur Bois par Guzman. 4vo, pp. 31, iv, plates. Paris, 1881. From the author.

¹ *Annual Report of the Entomological Society of the Province of Ontario for the year 1880.* Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 1881. 8vo, pp. 89.

² *Second Annual Report of the Department of Statistics and Geology, 1880.* (By JOHN COLLETT, Chief of Bureau.) Indianapolis, 1880. 8vo, pp. 544.